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*The Behavior of "Roger,"* by ROBERT M. YERKES. The Century Magazine, Vol. LXXV, 1908, 602-608.

Mr. B. B. E. was successful in training a mongrel to perform many clever acts, an account of which appears in the same issue of *The Century*, pp. 599-602. The dog was able to spell such words as "Constantinople," "phthisic," and "pneumonia," and solve problems like " $2 \times 3 + 4 \div 2 - 1$ ," and "never make a mistake."

Professor Yerkes brought the trainer and the dog into the laboratory, and was able to come to the following conclusions concerning the dog's method of procedure:

1. "Simple associations of certain objects with definite acts."
2. "The habit of watching for slight movements of the eyes, head, extremities, and body of the trainer, and of making movements which experience has proved to be advantageous."
3. "The association of certain tones of the trainer's voice and certain facial expressions with definite forms of behavior, such, for example, as begging, praying, being a dead dog, and whispering."

W. L. GARD.

*The Animal Mind*, a text-book of psychology. By MARGARET FLOY WASHBURN. (The Animal Behaviour Series.) The Macmillan Company, New York, 1908. pp. 333.

The title of this book, the author says, should have been the animal mind as deduced from experimental evidence, for she has confined herself chiefly to the results of the experimental methods in comparative psychology. Thus, many aspects of the animal mind to the investigation of which experiment either has not yet been applied or is perhaps not adapted, are left wholly unconsidered. In this respect the book is new, for no other has yet limited itself to this field. The value of it is greatly increased by a bibliography of 476 titles, mostly, though not exclusively, limited to the scope of experimental results and methods. Chapter first is devoted to the difficulties and methods of comparative psychology. Then come the evidences of mind in the simplest animals, sensory discrimination, methods of investigation, hearing, vision, reactions and space perception, modifications of conscious processes by individual experience, the memory, idea and some aspects of attention. This work has barely a score of simple illustrations, and altogether it is almost a Godsend to the student and teacher of psychology at the present day.

*An Introduction to Comparative Psychology*, by C. LLOYD MORGAN. 2d rev. ed. With diagrams. (Contemporary Science Series.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906. pp. 386.

In this book the writer sums up his own views upon the subject so well that it may be said to supersede all his previous writings. He attempts here to give them more unity and discusses a number of general psychological problems which he has not touched before. The chief topics are:—the wave of consciousness; its physiological synthesis and correlation of impressions; instinct and intelligence; the sense experience of animals; automatism and control; perception of relations by men and animals; whether the latter reason; concepts; subject; object; the evolution of consciousness; selective synthesis in evolution; the psychology of man and higher animals compared.

*The Story of Insect Life*, by W. PERCIVAL WESTELL. Robert Culley. London, 1907. pp. 339.

The writer deals with his facts in an interesting, informing and